R

262 eaten, and this is done only during feasts. Little meat is
There are some eggs. They do not eat much
fish, because they must purchase them. They
do buy some food from the local store (never
any canned food, because this is too expensive),
[249] for example, rice and salt. They do not grow
any tobacco.

434 To get the small amount of money they need
to buy in the toko, they sell coconuts and
anything else they may have, which is usually
quite little. Fl. 5.00 in cash is a lot of
money for a man here.

●264 The people here eat three times a day, a
little in the morning, and equally heavy noon
and evening meals.

262 They like dog meat and also horse meat, but
574 these, like pig and goat, are only eaten at
the time of a feast. They say that the main
feasts are funeral ones. They also say that
the people here have no decided preference
and will gladly eat any kind of meat. They
[266] say they have no memory of cannibalism except
for the eating of the hearts of enemies for
224 bravery in warfare. They rarely hunt. If they
262 do they use a bow and are lucky to get monkeys
624 or pigs. There are no deer here. There is a
clear case for meat hunger here, and the only
material gain of being a mosa laki is that you
[465] are always given a piece of meat when an animal
[171] is killed. This is like the Toradja pattern,
and shows how much of a luxury meat really is.
It is the "government man's salary."

436 Formerly there was no money and there were
178 no toko. Of course there may have been a few
443 gold pieces, but they were really sacred ob-
jects. Today they have little cash.

243 The irrigated rice fields started three
177 years ago and were instigated by Hadji Akbar
788 of Watu Roga. He went to Mecca and saw the
many sawah in Bima, Java, and elsewhere. When

We

326 do not know how to do it.

178 Formerly there was no gold or silver work here. Today there is some. However, it was in Todo-Pongkor for a long time. Only a few people have learned this trade recently. The [656] Dutch forbade any metal work in any kampongs because it resulted in metal theft (what fools!).

262 There have been very few changes if any in the local diet. There is a little flour, tinned milk, etc. today. However, these things exist in very small amounts. The local people eat almost entirely their own food. The staple foods here are corn and rice, of about equal importance. In most of Manggarai, corn is more important (remember that the pastor said there was more rice now, but as a result of the wet irrigated rice fields there are more mosquitoes and more malaria). Meals are [264] served three times a day. The people eat vegetables but almost no fruit. Meat is generally reserved for feasts, and this applies even for fowl. They may cut a fowl if there is a guest, but pigs and the like are reserved for feasts. There is no longer much hunting [224] at all. There is some bird snaring. A lot of [223] dry fish from the coast is eaten. This they have to buy. There are almost no river fish. The use of milk is new. Cheese and butter are said to make people sick. However, they eat all kinds of animals if they can get them, including cats, pythons, dogs, horses, etc.

The situation regarding food is much better today than it was. There are now many gardens, whereas formerly there were few. Today they [438] must buy salt, tobacco, fish, betel ingredi- [435] ents, and in particular, cloth. (This is dear; an ordinary sarong costs fl. 60.00 now.)

241 Irrigated rice fields and terracing tech- 178 niques came in only twenty years ago. Farming tools have been introduced. The buffalo and